

The Brandon

VOL. I.

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Lawyer, etc.
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A first-class house in every respect. Good stabling
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F. A. MCINTOSH, Proprietor.
Rossier Avenue, Brandon, Man.

TERMS: \$1.00 per day.

Large Stable in connection with the Hotel.

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L.R.C.P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Second Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.

A. McDonald's law office.

BRANDON.

J. H. McDARMIID,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Branches—Over Atkinson's store, Cor-

ner 4th and Main Street, Brandon.

BRANDON.

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McKAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE.

This can be sent in any part of the world. War-

rental paid by the patient and to be com-

plete. Circular tree A, No. 3, Queen Street East, Toronto.

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Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Second residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and

Main street, over old post office.

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METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Young, the president, the secretary, the Rev. John Simmens, gave out the 753 hymn, and Revs. Stafford and Woodsworth led in prayer. The election of president then took place, and Rev. E. A. Stafford, M.A., of Winnipeg, was elected. In his address touching reference was made to the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Rev. Mr. Young, and hopes were expressed that he would still be able to attend the Conference. Rev. Mr. Woodsworth was elected secretary, and Revs. Stewart and Blodget were chosen as assistant-secretaries. The President nominated Rev. George Daniels of Winnipeg, and Rev. Wellington Bridgman, of Medicine Hat, as reporters of the Brandon City papers. Rev. J. M. Harrison of Souris, was appointed reporter for the Christian Guardian, and Rev. Clement Williams of Birtle, reporter for the Halifax Wesleyan. Ministerial charges were then taken up, and the ministers were examined one by one. The President nominated a minister from each district as a committee to nominate the various committees. The conference prayer meeting was opened at 10 o'clock, the organist giving out the hymn. Several hours and quite a number of ladies joined the conference in the hour of devotion. The prayers were earnest, devout, and the responses free and hearty. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. Judin, fixed times of meeting and adjournment, from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 to 5.30 p.m. The tract meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock.

ATLINS ON CLASSES.

Conference opened at 2 o'clock p.m. The President in the chair.

The 424th hymn was sung, and Rev. John McDowell in prayer.

The minutes of the morning session were read and confirmed.

The case of four years men was then considered.

Clement Williams and W. H. Spence having finished their probation and completed their course of study were recommended to the Conference to be received into full connection and ordained.

Report of the nominating committee was received as follows:

Stanislas Comeau—Revds. Simmens, A. B. Haines, P. W. Davis, Rev. B. Bradley, J. W. B. T. McLean.

Men's & women's—Revds. Halsted, John Boyce, Lessou, Myers and McDonald.

Sabath School Committee—Revds. Daniel, Butan, Wheeler and Robichuk.

Contingent Fund Committee—Revds. S. Ward, Davis, Simmens, Jackson, H. Scott, Frank, K. Moore, also the following laymen: H. J. W. Suttor, Misses Davyman, Taylor, Elson, Volden, T. G. and Dickey.

Ecclesiastical Committee—President of Conference, G. Franklin, Woodsworth, McLean, Stewart, also the following laymen: H. J. W. Suttor, M. Hartman, Dr. Macom, J. A. Johnson.

Supernumerary Committee—Revds. McDougall, Coates, Burt, Heward, Wilson, Rummels, Hartman.

The following young men were passed on probation:

Two years men—W. W. Andrews, W. M. Baker.

Two years men—Peter de la Prairie district—E. H. Craig.

Brandon district—W. M. Baker.

Rogers district—D. M. Gregor.

Pembina and Turtle Mountain districts—D. S. Hack, G. H. Lessou.

One year men—Brandon district—G. Hartman.

Pembina and Turtle Mountain district—W. B. Powell.

Saskatchewan district—J. Nelson.

The following candidates for the ministry were received on trial:

Pembina and Turtle Mountain district—Wm. Rogers.

Saskatchewan district—E. B. Glass, B.A., Eberto K. Steinheuer (1st class).

At this stage Rev. Thomas Argue, or Winnipeg, was introduced by the Presid nt and briefly addressed the conference.

The following masters had a superannuated relation:

Rev. Chas. Ladner, of Brandon, was allowed to separate for one year, on account of ill health. Many requests were expressed by the conference, at the insistence of Mr. Ladner's request, and hopes were entertained for his speedy recovery.

The following were allowed to attend college: W. W. Andrews, R. H. Craig, W. H. Baker, D. M. Gregor, D. S. Hack, G. B. Long.

RECEPTION SERVICE.

The president gave out the 359th hymn. The secretary read the X chap. of Romans and Rev. Mr. Morrison led in prayer.

After singing by the choir, the president said: While many changes have taken place in the world since the witness of the Spirit was preached by Wesley, yet this truth has not changed. There is nothing so strong as experience. A man is well armed for Christian warfare who can preach a change of heart as he himself has experienced it.

The president gave the various stages through which young men were required to pass and called upon them to relate their conversions to God and call to the Christian ministry.

Clement Williams said: Mr. president and Christian friends, I am pleased that the president asked us to speak with simplicity. I cannot remember when I was not surrounded with Christian influences. These made a deep impression on my mind. When a very little boy, my mother would kneel by my bedside, and pray that God's blessing might rest upon her boys. Her simple, unostentatious piety was a most powerful argument in favor of Christianity. I cannot say that I can tell the very place and say that my conversion took place there. My growth in grace was gradual. It was like the opening flower. I remember, however, when I became assured of my acceptance with God, I had the fruits of the Spirit and found genuine happiness in religion. In regard to my call to the ministry, I cannot remember the time when I had not an ambition to be a minister and missionary. It was the last thought in my mind at night and the first in the morning. I had a desire to do the work, but shrank from the responsibility. Evading this duty

tended me miserable. In this unsettled condition, I came to this country. My way opened up Providentially and soon I was in the work. I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ; it is the power of God unto salvation.

Bro. Spence: "My first religious impressions were made in the class room. My mother led me there. Her advice was: 'Seek first the kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you.' When people would relate their religious experience I used to wonder what made them so happy. I tried to make myself better, but did not make any advancement until I came out from the world and consecrated myself to God's service. I went forward with nine co-patients, and kneeling down before God, we humbly prayed for mercy, and God spoke peace to my soul."

In reference to my call to the ministry, it was while sitting under a sermon presented by a London conference minister that the Spirit said to me: "It is your work to preach this gospel." I had no peace till I yielded to this impression. I began to preach Christ with these two facts: "Jesus is a sinner, God is a Saviour." I have been told to faithfully preach the gospel. The Lord has given me some fruits to my ministry.

For choir sang the 376th hymn.

Kev. W. Halsted moved the reception of the young men, and said: "When I left Montreal and landed at Port Arthur twelve years ago, I little thought that it would ever be my privilege to address a meeting like this. What wonders God has done for this country! The experience of these brethren had the right ring about it. Experience is the grandest help a Christian ambassador can have. Often amid the clinical discussions of oppositions of life they will have to fall back on this fact: 'God called me to this work.' This country needs just such men. The speaker referred to the adaptability of the gospel to the wants of humanity, and illustrated it in a most pleasing way.

Rev. J. E. Betts seconded the resolution. He said it was a responsible thing to recommend a person to any position, but putting men into the ministry was most responsible of all. God has always left us witness of himself. Every age boasts of its witnesses. Old Testament Scripture has its lights, the day of Pentecost sent forth witnesses and filled the world with heavenly truth. All down the ages God has raised up men to advocate his cause. The great secret of a preacher's success is to keep his own heart right. A man is well started in the ministry who is suddenly converted, and rejoices in a present evidence of his acceptance with God. He had much pleasure in secounding the work.

Rev. W. J. H. Swett supported the resolution. He said: "I find rebellions when I find my name is down to support this resolution, but I had to submit to the powers that be. Go back with me to the dark ages. Decline of knowledge was followed by the decline of knowledge." The speaker drew a vivid picture of the contrast between the ages past and the present age of advancement; spoke of Luther as the day star and the Reformation as the dawn of the day in its effects in Germany and England. This was compelled by the translation of the Bible; and, though every effort was made to suppress the word, our fathers never swerved until they had secured to us the grand boon of a cheap, complete, wide open Bible. Look at the history of Methodism; view it from any stand point. Born at Epworth, cradled at Oxford, coming up to a vigorous manhood amid many difficulties. She has even pushed her widening conquests. What church had produced such a galaxy of minds? Its contents find a place in every library. Our common school system owes its existence to a Methodist preacher.

The resolution was carried by a standing vote.

The president extended the right hand of fellowship to the candidates, and welcomed them to the ministry, administering at the same time some wholesome advice.

The choir rendered excellent services. The meeting closed with the benediction.

The election of officers was then proceeded with.

Rev. E. A. Stafford, B.A., was elected president on the first ballot.

Rev. Thomas Argue, of Winnipeg, was elected secretary on first ballot.

The officers elected, both briefly addressed the conference.

On motion of the conference: Albert Venman, Esq., of Winnipeg, was elected assistant secretary.

Rev. G. K. Adams was appointed Journal secretary.

The following reporters were reappointed: Rev. J. M. Harrison, for the Guardian;

Rev. Clement Williams, Wesleyan; Rev. W. Bridgeman, Brandon Man.; Rev. George Daniel, Brandon Sun.

The president nominated a committee to nominate all the standing committees of the church.

The afternoon was largely spent in committee work.

Conference adjourned at 5.45.

Thursday evening public missionary meeting.

Rev. J. H. Rutten of Meadow Lea, took the chair, and gave out the 137th hymn.

After reading scripture Rev. J. A. Jackson, of Stonewall, led in prayer.

Rev. Enos Langford, A. Monkman, Esq., Rev. John Simmens, and Rev. Mr. Steinbauer, addressed the meeting, and all delivered earnest, eloquent and impressive speeches. Mr. Steinbauer is a native Indian missionary and delighted the audience very much with his simple, earnest

(Continued on fourth page.)

Our local Turf Club proposes to actually out do themselves in the 25th of June. Preparations for the occasion are already being made.

On Thursday night we had a fair share of thunder and lightning but very little rain. Heavy showers fell in portions of the country round where they are certain to go into service.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership hitherto subsisting between us, the undersigned, as a transfer of business in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, of whom the same will be settled.

John Bradley,
James Stanley.

I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, an I shall continue the business of the partners so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY,

GRAB AT
RARE BARCAINS IN HARDWARE.

Grand Opening of our NEW SPRING STOCK.

Now awaiting your inspection, our finely selected and very complete assortment of

**SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
PAINTS, GELS, GLASS, &c., TIWARE AND LAMPS,
HARVEST TOOLS. BARBED WIRES,**

Our stock includes everything in the Hardware Line. Our goods are all "A" in quality, and our low prices are the terror of our competitors. One trial will convince you that Economy offers big inducements for your trade.

I KEEP AT THE FRONT!

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON.

R. MCLEAN,

Corner 8th Street and Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

**THE PLACE
TO GET YOUR**

EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to hand, another lot of

**Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,
SOLID IS KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.**

Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at bottom prices. Please call and see us.

Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

MONITOR SEEDER,

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKY AND GANG PLOWS,

With Extra Heavy Points.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

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WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

STORES

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

Who is Perry Davis?

About five years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, I. L., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man with only a few dollars in capital to start him. He studied the effects of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their uses until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own malady. He then prepared to have his medicine distributed to his fellow sufferers until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is reckoned among the best pain-killers in the world.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains,

Sciatic Pains, etc., arising from toothache

and Neuralgia, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1884.

CITY MATTERS.

We believe that every alderman of our City Board is desirous of doing the best he can to promote the welfare of the place, yet we fail to see the argument for opposing Ald. Cameron's proposed expenditure on Rosser Ave., between 4th and 13th streets, especially as Mr. Cameron stated though a given sum might be voted him, he would expend but what was absolutely necessary.

We are fully aware taxes will be high, but that is no reason that the expenditure of one dollar to-day, that will save two or three dollars next spring should not be made, even if taxes were three cents on the \$. The aldermen of to-day are acting for the welfare of the place a year hence, as well as to-day, if they properly represent the wishes of the people. If it is decided graveling should be done before the lapse of a year to save a street, it is a clear case the coating should be put on to become thoroughly solidified before the autumn frosts set in to resist the operations of the freshets in the spring. Besides this the city has paid for a team, is paying for their keeping every day and employing a teamster. The fact that both team and teamster should be employed when retained, is another argument for doing work that a short time in the future will render doubly necessary. Of course, in the outlay, however, prudence should be fairly exercised.

THE HARMONY OF THE BRETHREN.

We hear a great deal of the unity of the Grit party, and the longer we live the more we learn of it. The other day the faithful had a meeting in East Huron, a few miles from Sir Richard Cartwright's constituency, and here is one of the resolutions they carried with the wildest enthusiasm:

"We wish most emphatically to declare our disapprobation of the large additional grant made to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Dominion Government, as well as the corrupt means adopted to secure the support of members to these grants, as we believe the original sum granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway was ample to secure the completion of the work it properly managed."

To this the Winnipeg Sun, another Grit, replies:

"Ample! The East Huron Reformers will probably be called upon to pay taxes for many millions more than has been granted as yet. It takes money to build and operate railroads."

About the same day the Winnipeg Free Press advocated the free gift of the twenty-two and a-half millions loaned the Company, and added that even then the Company would not be well paid for the road. Ever since the Grit party wanted to put the Northwest off with a "water stretch railway, the Ontario Grits have had a deep love for the welfare of this country. Would it not be well for the Grits before they lionize Mr. Blake on his arrival, to ascertain if he still wears the lion's skin he wore when he used to talk of the barren wastes of the Northwest, and of the beauties of Kansas.

AN EYE OPENER FOR A GRIT FARMER.

Our Grit friends never tire of denouncing the N. P., and boldly declare that it is framed in the interest of the Ontario manufacturer, and is of no practical service to the people of this country. If, however, they only follow us for a few moments we will give them ample evidence of their mistake. Spring wheat at this moment is worth but 90 cents in Chicago, while the same grain is bringing \$1.14 in Toronto, Ontario requiring this year 7,000,000 of bushels more than she raised. This same grain is bringing 85 cents on the Brandon markets. The freight from Brandon to Toronto is 24 cents, which leaves 5 cents for profits and handling, which is a reasonable figure and no more. The freight from Chicago to Toronto is ten cents, which, if there was no barrier on the Canadian frontier, would enable the Chicago dealer to place his wheat in the Toronto market at \$1.00, or 14 cents below the ruling price. There is, however, a duty, the result of the N. P., of ten cents bushel staring him in the face, which, if paid, would leave the Chicago wheat costing the the Toronto dealer \$1.10 against the \$1.09 of the Manitoba sample. It is then the duty that much cursed N. P., that secures

the Toronto markets for Manitoba wheat, and is putting 9 cents a bushel in the pockets of the Manitoba farmer. There is not a Manitoba farmer but can understand that Ontario people would not buy Manitoba wheat standing them \$1.09 a bushel, if they could get Chicago wheat at \$1.00, which they would but for that Grit cursed N. P. This is a point Manitoba farmers, Grit and Tory, ought to ponder over before sealing their political convictions.

In this connection we may also add that it is the C. P. R. connections that are to be credited with this, even with the N. P. If our own local line had to depend on American railways for an outlet, and to ship through St. Paul and Chicago, as they would have to do for all time but for the water in the summer, and their Eastern market during the winter, the Chicago wheat would flood the Ontario market even with the 10 cents a bushel protection. It is nothing but through connection that will save this country, and still the Grits and the Grit press want to see this connection abandoned in order to complete branch lines. The policy of Grit leaders is bad as regards tariffs, and, if possible, worse as regards railways.

A despatch says that the Portage had nailstones as big as hen's eggs the other day. The Portagers should have put some of them under the clucking hen that runs the Grit print town to test her powers of incubation.

The Winnipeg Times says that "Mr. A. McCharles has a fine lot of fossils in his possession." We should say so, from the fact that he is the Winnipeg correspondent of the Toronto Globe. No one can touch the Toronto Grit organ in any form without becoming "fossilized."

From the minutes of the city council it will be seen the rate of taxation will this year be fifteen mills on the \$, against 7 9-10 mills last year, or very nearly double. Some may consider the striking of such a rate severe, but there was no way out of it, and it might as well be done first as last. In the first place the assessment has been reduced from \$2,700,000 to \$3,000,000, which at 15 mills will be about the same as 12 mills on last year's assessment. This then will leave the taxes this year 30 per cent. higher than last. The necessity for the increase is, however, fully accounted for in this way. In the first place the taxes of last year left a deficit, or a legacy for this year of \$5,512, then there is \$1,300 of an increase of current debt through the court house, and an increased demand of \$2,000 by the School Board, because of additions to the teaching staff. This \$9,000 is the occasion of the one-fifth of the rate or three of the fifteen mills. The sinking fund and interest will make up the rest of the difference. So far the Council have one and all practised the most rigid economy, and if they only pursue the course commenced to the end, no one will have the slightest ground for a cry of extravagance.

BEECHER ON THE NORTH-WEST.

Mighty Complimentary remarks from the Plymouth Preacher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his new lecture on "A Circuit of the Continent," in the Brooklyn Academy of music on a recent Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Home of Consumptives. The lecture was a description of his experience, observation and reflections during his recent extended tour over the continent, when he travelled 18,600 miles, and was absent 122 days. In all this period he encountered not a single rainy day and only once found the sky overcast. Among the most interesting portions of his lecture was the following reference to the Canadian North-West reported by the Tribune:

THE PARADISE OF WHEAT.

It has been supposed, even up to a very recent period, that the North-Western portion of our continent must be given up to winter and to desolation. We have very few American towns that can surpass Winnipeg, whether you view its business houses or residences of its wealthy citizens. I recognized hardly anywhere else in the West such magnificent houses and homes as are seen in that new city in the wilderness scarcely ten years old. The Hud-

son's Bay Company's store surpasses Stewart's store, New York, and they were on the point of doubling its capacity when I was there. All that I saw, all that I learned, filled me with surprise as well as gratification. One of the revelations made to me was the fact that instead of this North-Western territory being a howling wilderness and a desolation, it is the very paradise of wheat on this globe, and nowhere else in our own land and nowhere else abroad are there any such wheat fields as those, which include the territory on the north and on the south of the great Pacific Railroad.

A NOBLE TYPE OF CIVILIZATION COMING.

It is destined to be occupied by probably ten millions of people before the end of this century. The summer is from four to five months in duration. The winter there is winter. It is considered a warm day when the thermometer is ten degrees above zero. It is a wholesome and refreshing time when the thermometer goes down to from forty to sixty degrees below zero. That would seem to stand in the way of population, but I am informed by those living there who have come from New York, that they do not suffer in their winters half as much as they used to in New York city. That was also the testimony of Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana. On account of the great dryness of the atmosphere at 40° below zero, they do not feel so cold as they used to in New York city when the mercury was a little below freezing point. The population of this British possession is mainly Scotch and English, with a scattering of Scandinavian people, and is destined to carry English civilization with it on our great Northern border. Shut up, as they are, for nearly eight months by winter, what must result? More or less social relaxation and home life, entertainments and amusements that do not turn on mere roaming and passions. The best civilizations on the globe are those in which the populations are shut up for a considerable period of the year and are obliged to find their enjoyments in domestic relations and domestic life. I have been accustomed to say, thinking of California that no people would, through a period of several generations, fail to run out more or less in a climate where they had no cellars to dig and no barns to build; that is to say, where nature is so provident that man is not obliged to look forward and make provisions for the future. The British possessions are, in the near future, going to develop a very noble type of civilization after the method of our ideas, for the Government of the Dominion is substantially republican. Nominally it is a colony of Great Britain, but in the management of its own affairs it is almost absolute.

Great Britain has learned to manage her colonies; namely, to pay very large sums of money for their internal improvements and then leave them alone. If that policy had been pursued toward these colonies of ours before we learned our trade, I know not but what we should still be under the Crown. If we had to be under a crown, I do not know of any that I should prefer to that which is worn by the illustrious Queen of Great Britain. (Applause).

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The following from an American publication carries its own explanation:--It seems that our remarks respecting the frequent recurrence of frosts in Manitoba and the North-West at a period of the year when wheat was liable to be frozen and consequently injured, were perhaps too broad, judging from the denials made by the Canadian press. Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, Manitoba, has farmed in that Province since 1869 and he writes to the *North-West Farmer* and *Manitoba Miller* that there have been no summer frosts in Manitoba since 1872, a period of eleven years, during which the land has been blessed with bountiful crops. Mr. McKenzie adds that he resided for twenty-seven years in Wellington county, Ontario, and that summer frosts were far more frequent there than they have been in Manitoba. Our statement as to "perennial frosts" was, we believe, drawn from a Canadian source; and we had not the slightest desire in the world to spread ill of the hearty young Province that has grown up so rapidly. Her wheat is confessedly the best spring wheat in the world, and we are glad to make the correction that the wheat crop there is not threatened by summer frosts, and that frozen wheat is the exception and not the rule, as we were led to suppose.—American Miller.

CORRESPONDENCE IN "THE MILLER" LYN- DON, ENGL.

(1154).—Sir,—Am much obliged to you for the sample of Red Fife wheat you have been pleased to send me. It is certainly the finest I ever saw, possessing both strength and colour to a wonderful degree. It is very gratifying to think that so many of our own countrymen have been fortunate enough to select for their future home a grand country as Canada, which certainly is the future wheat belt of the world. It is there without a shadow of doubt, that the struggling English farmer would be the right man in the right place, raising from its virgin soil grain second to none, exporting to his native country the raw material for the manufacture of a flour which will stem the tide of American keen competition. I trust the millers of this country will loose no time in providing means to obtain direct from the growers and choicest qualities, as doubtless ere long giant mills will spring up in that country as in America, furnishing us with a greater competitive power than ever, and unless the millers of this country are on the spot we shall in years to come get nothing but secondary qualities; and as fastidious John Bull has a great liking for bread in which strength, pungency and flavour are combined, it behoves our native millers to be on the alert, and not be driven out of their own market by millers from any part of the world.

Yours truly,

P. ROGERS,
Stoke-on-Trent, Feb. 11, 1884.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

(1155).—Sir,—Many thanks for the sample of Red Fife wheat from Manitoba which I received on Monday morning. Tuesday being our market day, I showed it in the Exchange, and it was a source of great interest to millers, merchants, and farmers alike. There is but one opinion concerning it, namely, that it is of splendid quality. Mr. Girdwood, who is the principal baker in Ayr, and who still follows the old practice of buying his wheats, said that if we could only get plenty of that wheat at a reasonable price, millers would have little to complain of American competition. The question is how to get it. There is plenty of it, and every year will result in the supply, but it is in Manitoba and I am surprised at the supineness of our large millers that before this time they have taken no art to secure a supply of it. The means are simple enough. As I said in my first letter on this subject which you published in *The Miller* shortly after the Milling Expedition, let a company be formed with a capital sufficient for the object in view, let them plant elevators in convenient centres along the Canadian Pacific Railway, and buy the wheat from the farmers and ship direct to this country, and the thing is done, and were it once set going it would not fail to yield a good return for the capital invested, while the direct result to the milling industry of the country is not easy to calculate. Were it some speculation in a quartz reef in India, Australia or America, there would be a rush for shares as soon as a flaming prospectus was published, and some of our capitalists do not take up a thing so certain as this is more than I can imagine. In my younger day I took a notion to see the American mills; these were the days when Free Trade was but in its infancy and the flour was mostly from the Genesee Valley, the foundation stone of Minneapolis had then been laid, and the chief milling centre was Rochester, N. Y., and there I went and soon got employment in a mill. I did not stay long in one, but becoming acquainted with the details of one I removed to another and so on. By-and-by I crossed the Niagara river at the ferry below the Falls and went through the mills on the Welland canal, and Ontario in the same way, and would likely have gone farther (being a rolling stone), but was brought up by an accident. But this much I learned, that the grain trade of the country was entirely in the hands of the millers, and that even when they were determined to have the milling of all the wheats they considered were worth milling that were grown in the country. They purchased all the wheat from the farmers, the best lots they milled; all that was inferior, even the weakest, was bought, but it was put in store till as much had been gathered as would load a sloop when it was shot into one and sent off to New York or Montreal for shipment to this country. I never saw any American wheats on the markets in this country at all equal to what I saw milled there, and the reason is not far to seek; and the rubbish on the markets here as American spring wheat is as unlike the sample of Red Fife wheat beside me as it is possible to conceive. I have always had the idea that if we had wheats of the quality the American millers work, we need fear none of competition. The price got for bran and offals will more than make up for the difference in freight of the wheat and flour, and leave a good profit besides, and every day more and more confirms that idea. The wheat is in Manitoba, and it will come here, if not as wheat it will come as flour. I simply rest with ourselves to say in what form it will come, and whether it is to be for the advantage or disadvantage of the British and Irish millers.

I am, yours truly,
W. M. WILSON,
22, Carwick Street, Ayr, February, 1884.

North-West Mounted Police

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Hon. Mr. President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of JULY next, for supplies to be delivered at the Mounted Police Barracks, as follows:

Bituminous or Soft Coal, per ton of £200 lbs.	.....
Region	.....
Mac Creek	.....
Medicine Hat	.....
Calgary	.....

Anthracite or Hard Coal, per ton

Region	.....
Winnipeg	.....

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the Department, or at any of the shore-named Police Posts.

The lowest or any tender not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an enclosed Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the coal tendered. The tenders will be examined by the party invited to enter into the contract, and called upon to do so, or if he does not accept the services contracted for, the tenderer will be required to return the cheque.

Each tenderer will be entitled to receive payment for the services contracted for, and the services will be returned to the tenderer.

FRED WHITE,
Ottawa, 28th May, 1884.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Master General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 27th June, 1884, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, on a renewed Contract for three years and ten months, per week each way, between

Minnedosa and Murchison,

From the 1st September next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle via Clan William.

The Mails to leave Murchison every Saturday at 7 P.M., and arrive at Minnedosa at 11 A.M. The return trip will leave Minnedosa at 12 M.P.M. and arrive at Murchison at 4.30 P.M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Minnedosa, Clan William, Murchison, or at the office of the sub-treasurer.

W. W. MCLEOD,
P.O. Inspector
Post Office Inspectors' Office,
Winnipeg, 16th May, 1884.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDER, signed and endorsed "Tender for dredging River Kaminiptinap," will be received on Monday, the 16th day of June next, for the dredging across the river at the mouth of the same. The tenderer, according to a specification to be issued by the tenderer, will be entitled to a sum equivalent to John Giddwood, Esq., Superintendent of Canadian Pacific Railways, or to the person to whom he may be succeeded in his office, for the work contracted for. Printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are entitled to make on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in and signed with their actual signatures. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 22nd, 1884.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDER, addressed to the Hon. Mr. President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July next, for the construction of a

BREAKWATER.

according to a plan and specification on application to John Newell, Superintendent Canadian Pacific Railways, or to the person to whom he may be succeeded in his office.

Persons tendering are entitled to make on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1884.

North-West Mounted Police

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Straw," and addressed to the Hon. Mr. President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July next, for supplies to be delivered at the Mounted Police Barracks, at the following places:

Rosina	.....
Fort Garry	.....
Port Macleod	.....
Manitowoc	.....
Medicine Hat	.....

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the Department, or at any of the shore-named Police Posts.

The lowest or any tender not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an enclosed Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be examined by the party invited to enter into the contract, and called upon to do so, or if he does not accept the services contracted for, the tenderer will be required to return the cheque.

No payment will be made for any services rendered prior to the date of acceptance of the tender.

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the Department, or at any of the shore-named Police Posts.

The lowest or any tender not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an enclosed Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be examined by the party invited to enter into the contract, and called upon to do so, or if he does not accept the services contracted for, the tenderer will be required to return the cheque.

No payment will be made for any services rendered prior to the date of acceptance of the tender.

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the Department, or at any of the shore-named Police Posts.

The lowest or any tender not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an enclosed Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be examined by the party invited to enter into the contract, and called upon to do so, or if he does not accept the services contracted for, the tenderer will be required to return the cheque.

No payment will be made for any services rendered prior to the date of acceptance of the tender.

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the Department, or at any of the shore-named Police Posts.

The lowest or any tender not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an enclosed Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be examined by the party invited to enter into the contract, and called upon to do so, or if he does not accept the services contracted for, the tenderer will be required to return the cheque.

No payment will be made for any services rendered prior to the date of acceptance of the tender.

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No payment will be made for any services rendered prior to the date of acceptance of the tender.

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The lowest or any tender not accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an enclosed Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be examined by the party invited to enter into the contract, and called upon to do so, or if he does not accept the services contracted for, the tenderer will be required to return the cheque.

No payment will be made for any services rendered prior to the date of acceptance of the tender.

Printed forms of tender may be had on application at the Department,

The Cochrane Manufacturing Company

LIMITED.

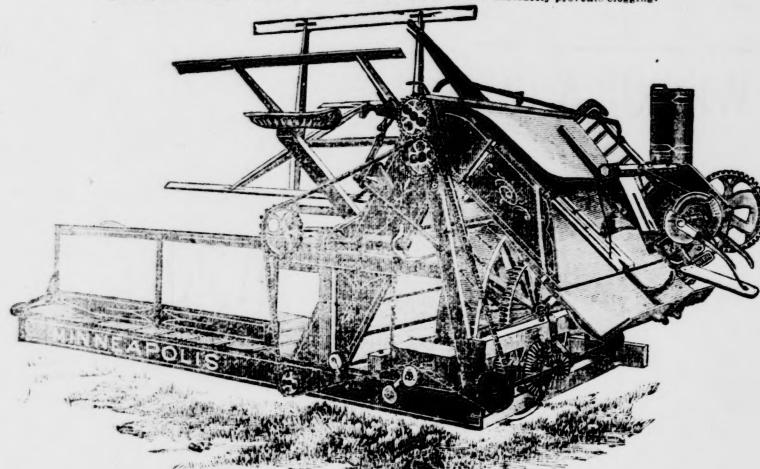
CAPITAL \$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER,

The only Binder using the celebrated

A KER TRIP, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EQUALLED BY NONE.

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRAIRIE FRONT CUT MOWR, TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLERS-2 & 3 Drums,
HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN
PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Friction, wide a Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - 9th Street, BRANDON.

P. E. DURST,

The Pioneer Jeweler,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver English, Swiss and American Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles,
Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MILLIONHAMP'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all REPAIRS, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

SEEDS! To Your Tents!

SEEDS! SEEDS!

THE Subscriber is now prepared to fill all

Orders for

Tents,

Awnings,

Horse and Wagon

Covers,

Mattresses,

Shirts, Pants, and Overalls

made to Order.

OIL CLOTH Goods of every description

SATISFACTION IN EVERY LINE

The BEST are the CHEAPEST.

SEEDS OF EVERDESCRIPTION.

SEED POTATOES

C. E. EMERSON,
ROSSER AVENUE.

Special Bargains this Week

In DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., at

T. T. ATKINSON'S

PARASOLS, PLAIN & TRIMMED, AT BIG BARGAINS.

A Lot of LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETTS, which we offer at a Big Reduction.

We show one of the largest, best assorted, and cheapest Stocks of RE DY-MADE CLOTHING in the City, equal to ordered work. A nice Line of BLUE SERGE and HALIFAX TWEED SUITS, just the thing for Summer wear, from \$12 up. Iso a full Line of Gents' Furnishings, comprising Balbriggan Gauze and Merino Underwear in all sizes.

We have just opened up another large Consignment of
BOOTS and SHOES,

Making ours one of the most complete Stocks in the City.

Do you know that Groceries and Provisions are cheaper now than they have ever been,—if not, get Prices at

T. T. ATKINSON'S, COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

HAVING OPENED A Grocery & Crockery Store,

In the building formerly known as 'The Auctipatronage,' would respectfully solicit a share of public and beg to call attention

CROCKERY GROCERIES, Superior Teas, CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

As we intend going largely into the latter business, our Customers will always find with us full lines of these Goods.

Having purchased our Supplies for CASH, thereby getting the best Discounts, we are in a position to quote the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and as we believe in **QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS**, our Customers may always be assured of getting Goods from us at prices

NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
Kindly give us a Call.

STOCK NEW AND FRESH.

CARMAN & CO.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.
The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First Class Prizes.

Their Factory has been running over twelve years, and the past year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not once to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranty.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon.
Or to the
UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO.,
UXBRIDGE, ONT.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Threshing,	"	2.50
Marketing,	"	2.00
Total.....	\$12.20	

The settler who locates in the fall, will, of course, need but the sleighs and breaking plow with his team and harness till spring; and then he can defer the purchase of reaper and binder, till he advances in farming, as he can generally hire his mowing and reaping done at less than the interest on money, till his business grows to some proportions. Even then when credit is required for the greater part of the cost of the implements, he can readily get it from the dealers on the security of the implements of alone.

In this respect the Manitoba settler has vastly the advantage of his American neighbor, for while the latter may get his reaper, mower and breaking plow, and these are all, a little cheaper than our settler, though the latter can get all the other implements cheaper than the settler across the lines, he has got either to pay cash, or get responsible neighbors to go security. He cannot give a mortgage on his real estate till he gets his patent five years after settlement, and the exemption laws of the country are so extensive, the dealer has no security for credit given unless he gets it from outside sources. The settler there who can pay cash as he goes is all right; but others are at a decided disadvantage, no matter what reports may be to the contrary. In a season of low prices or short crops, settlers across the lines are driven to desperation. As their efforts are exempt from liability to seizure for debt, the merchant has no security for credit, and consequently gives none to men who would be considered good by the Manitoba dealer. We desire all intending settlers to make a note of these facts. The man of means can, of course, buy as he likes in this country, but the settler of limited capital will find the opportunities for credit of great service. With these purchases, he will find himself face to face with the expenses, if in the fall, of living for a twelvemonth; and, if in the spring, with the cost of living for eighteen months, less the value of the partial crop he may realize from spring breaking. As we have said elsewhere, the cost of clothing, groceries, &c., except in weighty imports, is very little different from those obtaining in the eastern Provinces, if indeed the competition and overimportation has not actually thrown goods on the market at lower prices than prevail in the eastern Provinces. The other expenses of living here will then be as follows:

Wood, the cost of cutting and hauling for the most part only,
Hay, for team and cow, at an average per ton in the country \$4.00
Oats, in the fall 20
Oats, in the spring 30
Wheat, average per bushel 75
Flour, her cwt 3.00
Potatoes, fall 25
Potatoes, spring 60
Butter, summer 25
Butter, winter 35
Beef, per quarter \$10 to 12.00
Pork, according to season and quality from 9 cts. to 12 cts. per lb.

Any British emigrant counting the number of his family, and estimating 25 cents to the shilling and five dollars to the £, can readily calculate the cost of settling and living in the country, while to a Canadian the task is much easier.

This, however, is but the gloomy side of farming in the Northwest, and for the sake of contract, we now proceed to specify the profits in a way that will at once enable the farmer to see the advantages of taking up a prairie farm in the British possessions. The settler in every instance finds some unimportant expenditures, though there are many sections of the country in which five dollars a year is not laid out on farms of 320 acres. Breaking, then, as stones and stumps are unknown in miles after miles of the great prairies, is the only expenditure to bring the farm under improved cultivation. This costs in parts of the country were teams are reasonably plentiful \$4 per acre, and then all the improvement is made that it has cost the forefathers of many a Manitoban a lifetime of drudgery and labor to make, in the eastern Provinces. It is generally estimated that the cost of clearing a bush farm of timber, stumps, stones, &c., in Ontario, is not less than \$40 per acre, and here an outlay of \$4 brings a prairie farm under the same state of cultivation. As breaking has to be done but once, it being exceptional, cannot be taken into account in estimating the cost of cropping in this country. After that the outlays to a man who has all the work done, are precisely as follows, estimating all expenditures and returns at prevalent figures:

Plowing per acre, stubbles.....	\$2.00
Seed (wheat) and sowing.....	2.00
Harrowing, per acre.....	50
Reaping and stacking, per acre.....	2.50
Threshing, per acre.....	2.10
Marketing, when distance is not more than miles.....	2.40
Total cost.....	\$12.60

This is provided the farmer hires all the work done on his homestead which costs him nothing, and is within reasonable distance of a railway. If he does the work himself, he, of course, earns these wages and reduces on his crops the same. If the crop be oats, the figures will stand thus—

Plowing, per acre.....	\$2.00
Seed and sowing, per acre.....	70
Harrowing.....	70
Reaping and stacking, per acre.....	2.50
Total cost.....	\$12.60

As the average yield of wheat, for the past eight years was 29 bushels per acre with prices as at present, 85 cents, (and it was much higher in years past, when enough was not raised to meet the growing wants of the country), the gross receipts are \$23.20, and net profits \$10.60.

For the same period, the average yield of oats has been 57 bushels to the acre, which at present price, 25 cents, nets the farmer over all expenses \$2.65. The price of oats a year ago was about 60 cents per bushel. The figures of this year are most unprecedentedly low because of the large acreage sown in 1883, and the heavy yield of that season. About 35 cents may be taken as an average price for past years, and that would show a net profit of \$7.74 per acre without turning a hand for its production. Our figures in wheat will show to better advantage when compared with the average yield of other crops for the same eight years as follows:

Manitoba, yield per acre.....	29 bushels
Great Britain and Ireland.....	28½ "
Minnesota.....	14½ "
United States.....	12½ "
Ontario.....	11½ "
South Australia.....	8 "

When estimating the profits of farming in these countries, however, it must not be forgotten, an allowance must be made for interest on money sunk in land worth from \$40 to \$100 per acre, while the land to the Northwest homestead costs but the \$4 paid for the original breaking and the fencing.

To still further assure the intending emigrant, on matters of which he might have doubt, we subjoin the annexed evidence to prove the superiority of the country in every respect that goes to constitute a desirable land to live in.

A WORD FROM MR. HANNA, WARDEN OF BRANDON COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Mail,

DEAR SIR,—

You wrote me for my opinions of the prospects of the farmer in this country, and I respectfully give you them in substance and in brief. A settler's more easily here than it was in the earlier days of the older Provinces, and then it still is there, it costs more to commence farming here than there, when a man is encumbered by a family; but if he has the requisite means to make a start, there is no country in the world that opens the advantages offered by Manitoba and the Northwest. Although I say it requires more means to commence here, I must not be understood as meaning it requires a large amount of capital for a start on a small scale. Young men willing to work, and without families, can almost invariably find situations on farms without trouble, where in a year or two, if economical, they can lay by enough to make a commencement; and there are vacancies of frequent occurrence, in which men with their wives, when both are willing to work, can find situations on farms, the man to work on the farm and the woman to keep house and care for the other employees on the place; but, of course, these situations are not to be met with everyday. Again, if man and wife are willing to work, there are farms to be rented in almost every corner of the country, with buildings upon them where communications can be made without the capital necessary to undertake a new place, erect buildings, furnish team and proceed to business. In any event, however, the man who can land without a heavy family and with from \$500 upwards in his pocket, can if industrious and careful, make a start that will in the course of a few years enable him to occupy a position that would be envied by settlers in other parts of the world who have had twice the capital, and many times the same residence; but the settler must not be a grumbler, he must be willing to undergo the privations of pioneer life, and even they are nothing compared with the difficulties our forefathers encountered in settling the wilds of the other Provinces.

Stock raising is an industry that pays particularly well. The calf, for instance, in four years time, that costs the farmer nothing but a little of his time, and any one man can care for a number of such, is worth for beef from \$80 to \$100. Potatoes that grow almost spontaneously, 300 bushels to the acre, are commonly plowed in, plowed instead of hoed once after up, and turn out this yield, and bring in the spring time an average of 50 to 75 cents a bushel. Of course they are cheap in the fall, but the man of means need not sell till suitable prices are available. I settled on my present farm, a homestead and pre-emption with a syndicate I purchased, near Gravelbourg, in the summer of 1881, commenced breaking that fall, and put up small buildings. Next spring I had 25 acres in crop, the yield being about 700 bushels of oats, worth 50 cents per bushel. That summer I broke and backed 15 acres more, and put it in crop with the other 25 in the spring of 1882. Of this 150 acres were in wheat (red rye), which averaged 346 bushels to the acre, or 1,725 all told, which I sold for 80 cents per bushel; 15 acres of barley, at 45 bushels to the acre, worth 35 cents a bushel, but which I fed to pigs instead; 100 acres of oats at about 55 bushels to the acre, which I sold at about 25 cents a bushel on the other 10 acres. I raised some feed seed, potatoes, and other vegetables, all of which turned out a handsome yield. The total of the crop, if sold, would have netted some \$3,225, but, of course, I consumed a quantity of each product on the farm, and retained another portion of each for seed. In help I had but two men and myself, and so during the summer months, with a little extra in the harvest, and during the summer as time permitted we broke and back 115 acres more for the present year's crop. This will leave 200 acres for this year with the exception of about 25 acres for summer fallowing. To reach these results I had an amount of buildings, but this might have been either more or less without effecting the yield of

the same.

Very truly yours,

S. HANNA.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Threshing,	"	2.50
Marketing,	"	2.00
Total.....	\$12.20	

As the average yield of wheat, for the past eight years was 29 bushels per acre with prices as at present, 85 cents, (and it was much higher in years past, when enough was not raised to meet the growing wants of the country), the gross receipts are \$23.20, and net profits \$10.60.

For the same period, the average yield of oats has been 57 bushels to the acre, which at present price, 25 cents, nets the farmer over all expenses \$2.65. The price of oats a year ago was about 60 cents per bushel. The figures of this year are most unprecedentedly low because of the large acreage sown in 1883, and the heavy yield of that season. About 35 cents may be taken as an average price for past years, and that would show a net profit of \$7.74 per acre without turning a hand for its production. Our figures in wheat will show to better advantage when compared with the average yield of other crops for the same eight years as follows:

Manitoba, yield per acre.....	29 bushels
Great Britain and Ireland.....	28½ "
Minnesota.....	14½ "
United States.....	12½ "
Ontario.....	11½ "
South Australia.....	8 "

When estimating the profits of farming in these countries, however, it must not be forgotten, an allowance must be made for interest on money sunk in land worth from \$40 to \$100 per acre, while the land to the Northwest homestead costs but the \$4 paid for the original breaking and the fencing.

To still further assure the intending emigrant, on matters of which he might have doubt, we subjoin the annexed evidence to prove the superiority of the country in every respect that goes to constitute a desirable land to live in.

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